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CANTON FIGHTING.

CHIANG'S ANTI-RED COUP.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

YESTERDAY'S SENSATIONAL EVENTS.

Street fighting broke out in several parts of Canton in the small hours of yesterday morning when the Nationalist Army, with machine guns and armoured cars, and the support of river gunboats, brought off a coup against the Communist elements in the city.

Dead bodies of armed agitators were left in the streets for an hour or two. Several hundreds of Labour Union men were marched in ropes and chains to prison. All traffic in the city was suspended till the afternoon.

SHAMEEN SAFE.

20,000 Moderates Mobilised for the Coup.

Minute precautions were taken by the Canton authorities to ensure the immunity of Shameen.

Seamen's Leaders Killed.

Snipers blazed away at the advancing troops but the union capitulated before daybreak. There were a good many casualties on the Extremists' side and over a hundred were captured and disarmed here.

In every locality, the Moderates were successful. They showed themselves adept in street skirmishes but were hampered by having to avoid non-combatants.

Four dead bodies were left lying on the Taiping Road, near the West Bund. These were of Seamen's Union leaders. Big new buildings on this mao, which had been strikers' strongholds for months, were raided. Weapons and seditious literature were seized and borne away in triumph.

Foreigners Take Shelter.

Firing also took place in Tung Shan, beyond the eastern suburb. Some of the foreigners who live there had previously gone into Shameen or come down to Hong Kong. Those who stayed took shelter in their houses.

A passenger who came down yesterday says that a party of

General Li Chai-sum, commander-in-chief at Canton, who returned from Shanghai this week after a consultation with General Chiang Kai-shek and then ordered the bombing out of the "Reds."

Even in the city, strict measures were adopted to protect foreigners, but an unconfirmed report says that a number of "Red" Russians were threatened and pursued.

A cordon of picked gendarmes, supported by machine gunners, was thrown around Shameen and the street which faces Shameen and which is separated from the two Concessions by only a narrow creek.

Practically the whole of the garrison in Canton was mobilised for the occasion.

Mortal Blow to Communism.

General Li Chai-sum, commanding the 4th Nationalist Army (who also holds the position of Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung Province and is chief of General Chiang Kai-shek's staff), brought in several regiments earlier in the week to guard strategic points. Commander Chien Ta-chun's gendarmes and "peace protection corps" were allotted the task of disarming pickets and Labour unions. The Police helped by controlling traffic. Two junks loads of soldiers arrived up-river during the day.

Midnight on Thursday night is believed to have been the "zero hour" for the carefully planned coup. Complete as the move was, a small number of "Reds" are believed to have escaped. Squads are still scouring the city and highways for fugitives to such an extent that official circles are confident that Communistic influence will have been dealt a mortal blow by now, if it has not been already entirely eradicated.

A Decisive Victory.

From their respective stations, the Government detachments marched out during the dark to concentration points.

Of particular significance is the fact that every man wore a white armband.

With the element of surprise in their favour, the Moderates scored a decisive victory. Even so the Extremists put up a stout fight in several places against the Strike Executive and Committee, which were still in existence at

LOCAL RAID.

Search of Two Praya Hotels.

CANTON COUP SEQUEL.

Early this morning, a strong posse of Police carried out a search at the Great Eastern Hotel, Connaught Road Central (opposite the Canton wharf) and at a Japanese hotel on the Praya.

It is believed that the search is connected with the campaign against political agitators. No arrest or seizure was made.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge. Chief Detective Inspector

NO PAY.

Chinese Minister Leaving Tokyo.

Tokyo, April 15. The Chinese Minister is leaving for China to-night. His departure is apparently due to the non-receipt of his salary.—Reuter.

T. Murphy was with the detectives from the Criminal Investigation Department and Det. Sub-Inspector W. Shatman directed the plain-clothes party of district watchmen attached to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

The raid was also in the nature of a precautionary measure against the arrival of agitators here following the coup against them in Canton.

EVENTS IN CANTON.

Official British Naval Version.

Canton, April 15. By the orders of the Canton Government, Communists and armed labour pickets were "rounded up" in Canton city and district today.

In the course of the carrying out of arrests, considerable fighting and shooting throughout the City.

It is reported that as the result of trouble encountered in making the arrests, about a hundred "Reds" were killed.

WAR NEWS.

NANKING OUTRAGES.

REPLIES TO THE POWERS' NOTES.

SOUTH TO RETREAT.

RUSSIAN ANGER AGAINST CHIANG.

Mr. Eugene Chen has replied to the Powers' Notes regarding the Nanking outrages. He proposes an international commission to investigate the incident and does not admit responsibility.

There is no material change in the war position, the Nationalists being still confined to the Southern bank of the Yangtze. Fighting continues and the Nationalists are expected to retire.

The Bolsheviks are very angry with General Chiang Kai-shek for his anti-Communist activities and describe him as "a traitor to the Chinese revolution and an ally of the Imperialists."

MR. CHEN REPLIES.

Nanking Affairs Responsibility Repudiated.

Shanghai, April 15. A Hankow message dated April 14 states that the Consuls of the five Powers have received replies to the Nanking Note from Mr. Eugene Chen.

The chief point is a proposal for an International Commission to investigate the "incident."

The replies to Britain and America speak of the bombardment of defenceless Nanking.

The replies to Britain and France mention "the bombardment of defenceless Shamen" (apparently referring to the shootings of June, 1925). The replies are otherwise identical.

They remark that such incidents will occur so long as unequal Treaties exist and propose that a Commission revise them.

The replies do not admit responsibility for the Nanking affair.—Reuter.

WAR NEWS.

General Southern Retreat Predicted.

Nanking, April 13. Pukow was occupied by the vic-

River Cross Firing.

Nanking, April 15.

Passing ships have been subjected to rifle fire from both sides of the River, more than before.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note.] The Northerners hold one bank and the Nationalists the other.]

RUSSIAN ANGER.

Chiang Kai-shek Called A Traitor.

London, April 15. Bolshevik indignation at General Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist activities is exemplified in a manifesto by the communist international, transmitted in a Moscow message. The manifesto declares that General Chiang Kai-shek is a traitor to the Chinese revolution, an ally of the Imperialists and an enemy to the Labour movement and the Communist International.

The manifesto says that the capitalist forces are uniting against the Chinese revolution and calls on tellers of the world and oppressed peoples to protest against the preparation of a new world war, to demand the withdrawal of the troops from Ching and in every way to prevent the transport of arms and troops.

The "Pravda" compares Chiang Kai-shek to Cavaignac who crushed the revolution in France in 1848 and speaks of the possibility of his coming to a peaceful understanding with Chang Tsolin.

The paper says the masses accept his challenge to the Chinese Communist Party and will rally more closely to the revolutionary Kuomintang which will more energetically assemble the new forces and proceed to final victory.—Reuter.

CHIANG AND REDS.

Each Side Taking Active Steps.

Shanghai, April 15.

Chiang Kai-shek is still at Nanking. His former allies at Hankow are now in active opposition to him and he to them. He is reported to be consulting with Moderates from his own Southern leaders and also with Moderates from the Northern party as to a future policy.

Chiang's dismissal from Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist military forces by the Hankow section is confirmed.—British Naval Wireless.

Loyal Troops.

Hankow, April 13. After the arrival of 4,000 Cantonese troops, they took up positions on the South bank of the river below Wuchang. Their arrival is said to be precede to the arrival of an even larger number tomorrow.

These troops are part of the 4th Army, which is commanded by General Li Chai-sum, of Canton, and are loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Although the situation is quiet, the remaining Chinese population (during the last few weeks may have been leaving Hankow) are apprehensive of trouble.—British Naval Wireless.

GENERAL SOUTHERN RETREAT.

An official call has been paid by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on board H.M.S. "Emerald."—British Naval Wireless.

Yantze Firing.

Chindia, April 13. A Hankow message dated the 11th states that Rear-Admiral Cameron has offered the Japanese Senior Naval Officer full British naval support for the defence of the Japanese concession and also assistance, if necessary, in the provisioning of the concession and the naval squadron if difficulties are encountered in securing supplies.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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Part of Canton's Bund (on the left) along which strings of Communist prisoners were marched to prison by the Nationalist troops. In the centre is the River which was guarded by gunboats yesterday.

The Headquarters responsible for the direction of affairs of the Chinese who went on strike in Hong Kong and have since been housed and found employment in Canton were raided and the officials and others placed under arrest.

A number of rifles were captured. The utmost

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LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports
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BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town
KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 23rd April.

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TOTTORI MARU Wednesday, 27th April.
RANGOON MARU Saturday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON
MORIOKA MARU Sunday, 1st May.
PENANG MARU Thursday, 21st April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
MISHIMA MARU Saturday, 23rd April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
MUROKAN MARU (Maji direct) Sunday, 17th April.
HAKONE MARU Monday, 18th April, at 10 a.m.
TSUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 24th April.

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NAVAL CHANGES.

COMMAND OF BATTLESHIP "RODNEY."

Forthcoming appointments announced by the Admiralty include the name of the first commanding officer for the new battleship "Rodney." Captain H. X. Kitson has been selected to command this ship during her trials and on commissioning for service. She is due for completion in August next. The "Adventure," the new cruiser-minelayer which is to relieve the "Princess Margaret" in the Atlantic Fleet, will have Captain P. E. Parker as her first chief executive officer.

Captain F. T. B. Tower, Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance since August, 1924, has been appointed to command the "Curacao," and as Flug Captain and Chief Staff Officer succeeds Rear-Admiral W. A. H. Kelly in command of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, on May 16. Captain J. F. Somerville, late Director of the Signal Department, will command the "Barham" and as Flag Captain and Chief Staff Officer to Vice-Admiral J. D. Kelly, on that officer succeeding Vice-Admiral Sir Michael H. Hodges, in command of the 1st Battle Squadron and as Second in Command, Mediterranean. The battle-cruiser "Hood" will receive a new captain on May 21, when Captain W. F. French takes the place of Captain Reinold, and assumes duty as Flug Captain and Chief of Staff to Rear-Admiral F. C. Dryer, the newly-appointed Rear-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet. With effect from May 15, the Hon. E. B. S. Billingham, V.C., becomes Chief of Staff and Maintenance Captain to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Manila on April 12 at 8 a.m., left that port on April 13, at 3 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong to-day at 9 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" left Singapore for this port on April 12, at 6 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here to-day, at about 5 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Jeypore" left Singapore for this port on April 10, at 4 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here to-day, at about 6 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Yokohama on April 8, and is due at Vancouver to-morrow.

The B. I. s.s. "Janus" left Kobe for this port on April 13, a.m., and is due here on April 19, p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" (Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R.) will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on April 20.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on April 10, and is due here on April 29.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. Chenonceaux are informed that all claims must be sent in to the Agent before Friday, April 22.

DOVER PATROL.

LONG-DELAYED INVENTIONS CLAIM.

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors (Mr. Justice Tomlin presiding) sat in camera in mail week, but as soon as the members had taken their seats Mr. Albert Close rose and addressed the court. Mr. Justice Tomlin: Do you want to make an application?

Mr. Close: Yes, my lord. I represent the Dover Patrol and other naval patrol skippers, inventors of the "T" boat nets.

Mr. Justice Tomlin: Well, we can't have a speech from you; what is your application?

Mr. Close: We understand the Commission is about to close down before the claims of the skippers are heard.

Mr. Justice Tomlin: I haven't heard anything about closing down. I understand that the alleged inventions were in 1914, and that the claims have been before the Admiralty only during the past five weeks. I don't think there is much reason for complaint of delay in that.

Mr. Close: We have been trying for years to have the matter dealt with, and have been waiting nearly five weeks for a date to be fixed for the hearing of Captain Souter's claim.

Your lordship's assurance that the Commission is not closing down will satisfy me.

Mr. Close then left the court.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

First-class passengers sailed from Hong Kong on April 16 by the "President Jackson" for Shanghai, Japan and Seattle included:—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tallack, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. and Miss J. M. Garbett, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. the Misses S. and E. and Mr. N. Wharton, Mrs. A. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Edwards, Mrs. Dee Shee, Mrs. Wong Yee, Mrs. Ng Shun-cum, Mr. Tom Gar-gum, Mr. Young Tin-yeen, Mr. Lee Young, Mr. Soo Wing-yong, Mr. Wong Mow-ing, Mr. H. M. Smith, Mr. E. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mullar, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Arias, Col. E. H. Pickwick, C.M.G., Mrs. C. Hardman, Mrs. A. N. McDonald, Mr. J. O. Donnell, Rev. C. Macquarie, Mr. D. M. Madan, Mrs. W. Murata, Col. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. B. McLeod, Mr. J. A. Cameron, Mrs. Bol, Mr. Wong Fung-fy, Mr. Wang Hai-man, Dr. Y. E. Wang, Mr. K. Stoudt, Mrs. M. G. Lee, Mr. C. L. Chu, Mrs. S. Y. Tong, Mr. A. C. Rosario, Mr. F. A. Holabau, Miss E. Thompson, Mr. Leung Wing-suen, Mr. K. M. Cho, Mr. E. F. Macfie, Mr. T. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Ri, Mr. Kim, Mr. T. G. Brady, Mrs. B. How, Mr. Chan Kwong-hon, Mr. William Young, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Siu Ng-o-si, Mr. Lo Sik-sam, Mr. Y. L. Li, Mr. J. Soriano, Mrs. M. C. Chan, Mrs. Y. T. Chan, Mrs. C. Y. Chan, Mrs. Loy Chang, the Misses Yung, Mr. H. T. Yung, Mr. H. S. Yung, Mr. R. M. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Otis, Mr. D. A. Wallser, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Lo Kan, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Lun-po, Mr. C. F. Aviet, Mr. and Mrs. Kan Yuk-kai, Mr. H. W. Carter, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mrs. C. S. Williams.

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QUESTIONS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

BATTLE SIGNALS.

London, March 14.

A controversy arising out of Mr. Winston Churchill's comments on the battle of Jutland and Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas's rejoinder that he, with the Fifth Battle Squadron was unable to follow Lord Beatty's battle cruisers when they turned towards the Germans on May 31, 1916, because Admiral Beatty's signals had not reached him, cropped up in the House of Commons.

Commander Bellairs (Unionist) asked for details of the signals recorded on Admiral Evan-Thomas's flagship "Barham" that day.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. W. C. Bridgeman) replied that the signal referred to in pages 12 and 106 of the official narrative of Jutland was recorded in the "Barham's" signal log as having been received at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon by searchlight from the "Lion": Take up position now to form submarine screen when course is altered to S.E."

The executive signal to turn is recorded in the "Barham's" signal log as having been received at 2.37 p.m. by flag from the "Lion": "After course, leaders together, remainder in succession to S.E."

Between those times the "Barham" signalled to her own destroyers at 2.34 p.m.: "Take up station for screen on altering course to S.E."

This signal appears in the log of the destroyers' leader "Fearless."

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EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 16
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 11	July 15	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 8

(E/Asia & E/Russia call Nagasaki day after departure from Shanghai)

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DELTA	8,097	3rd May	Singapore, Colombo & London
LAHORE	5,252	11th May	Minneapolis, London & Antwerp
NELLORO	6,863	11th May	S'pore, Flang, Colombo, B'bay & K'chi
KHIVA	6,135	14th May	Minneapolis, London & Antwerp
JEYPORI	5,318	20th May	Minneapolis, London & Antwerp
NYANZA	7,023	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
MOREA	10,918	25th May	Minneapolis, London & London
KASHMIR	2,005	11th June	Minneapolis, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,902	25th June	Minneapolis, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,143	9th July	Minneapolis, London & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd July	Minneapolis, London & London

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		6 a.m.	
SANTHIA	7,754	22nd April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NYANZA	7,023	29th April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MOREA	10,953	29th April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TANDA	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama

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The ground floor contains the entrance hall and lounge with office for reception clerk. An electric passenger lift serves all floors and the roof garden. There is also a large restaurant with the usual kitchens etc. at back, where choice Chinese and Euro-

EASTER SERVICES.

CHURCHES OBSERVE GOOD
FRIDAY.

PARADE AT WANCHAI.

Services were held at Churches of all denominations yesterday and special services will also take place to-morrow.

There was a large parade of naval and military units at the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Wanchai where the Rev. J. C. Knight Anatay preached on the mass.

At St. John's Cathedral, the Rev. W. R. Cannell preached in the morning on "The Loneliness of Christ," following matins and the earlier Litany, and anti-Communion service.

At the three-hour service, the Rev. H. Copely Moyls conducted the Meditation on the Passion Easter Sung with preparation for Easter Communion was observed at the evening service.

A vocal and instrumental recital took place at 9.15, the solists being Mrs. Sanger (soprano), Mrs. G. E. Aubrey (violin) and Mr. A. P. Glanville (bass). They were assisted by Mr. Frederick Mason, A.R.C.O., L.T.C.L. and the Cathedral Choir. Quartettes, organ and other solos were rendered.

"Story of the Cross." The "Story of the Cross" was sung at St. Andrew's Church (Kow-

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passenger arrived at Hong

Kong on April 13 by the "Empress of Russia" from Manila. Included:

Mr. R. Bright, Dr. and Mrs. H.

Brittner, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Dif-

fender, Mrs. C. Goode, Mr. F. G.

Hagstrom, Mr. S. G. Lim, Mr. F.

Mendoza, Mr. F. W. Mathison, Mr.

W. Mueller, Mr. E. M. Oliveira, Mr.

and Mrs. M. Pinto, Mr. and Mrs.

O. C. Rehr, Mr. H. M. Saydah, Mr.

D. O. Santos, Mr. E. Stone, Mr.

and Mrs. F. Wiedemann, Mr. K.

Watanabe, Mr. S. H. Ching, Mrs.

C. Burrows, Mr. W. C. Barrett,

Mrs. J. A. and the Misses Lacy,

Miss A. M. Longes, Mrs. E. G.

Lake, Mrs. F. R. Montrose, Mrs.

W. W. and Miss. J. Overholts.

Through passengers include:

Mrs. G. B. Sherwood, Mr. A.

Generoso, Mr. C. K. Lin, Mrs. and

Mr. S. H. Phieh, Mr. R. Ronquillo

Capt. and Mrs. T. R. and Miss E.

Waldrum, Miss H. A. Hoff, Mr.

Mosher, Miss B. Gleason, Miss H.

Winans, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. White.

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May 4	Seattle	Aquitania	May 31	Congress, June 17
May 10	San Francisco	Leviathan	June 11	Congress, June 21
May 18	Seattle	Geo. Washington	June 18	Congress, June 29
May 24	San Francisco	Michigan	June 25	Congress, July 5
June				

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MARRIAGE

RUSSELL—VEINERMAN.—On April 9, 1927, at Shanghai, Dina Veinerman, of Shanghai, to Maurice Asher Russell, of Kobe, Japan.

Hong Kong, Saturday, April 16, 1927.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE

If certain Labour leaders are to be regarded as representative, there is still a section of the British public which considers the despatch of troops to China as indicating a desire on the part of the Government to precipitate a crisis from which Britain, presumably, would be able to reap some material advantage. Apart from the many indications the Government has given of its friendly attitude, and the practical expression it has given of its expressed willingness to co-operate in any change or modifications of status which will be to the ultimate benefit of China, there are common sense and economic factors which show how absurd and unfounded are the allegations of Labour leaders and others who choose to construe the Government's protective measures taken as being indicative of a hostile and militant attitude.

One such common-sense factor was stressed by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, in an address at a Unionist women's delegate conference at the Kingsway Hall when he said: "We have not sent out troops with the idea of conquering China. Four hundred million spread out over a vast country like China are not conquered by a division of British troops. We sent the troops out to give protection to our nationals in Shanghai and I hope they will be able to give that protection." The economic factor disproving the suggestions of our militant intentions in China is no less obvious. Our interest in China is to continue the trade which is good for China, and good for ourselves—good for us from the point of view of those whose employment depends upon the power to sell the goods among the Chinese. There are thousands of people in Britain whose daily bread depends on the continuation of trade with China. Britain at the present moment is still faced with the grave problem of unemployment.

To the benefit of their health and their value as working citizens, the energetic minded amongst old and young alike in Great Britain this week have been revelling in an extra hour for recreation, due to the commencement of "Summer Time," provided for in the Daylight Saving Bill. The advantages derived from the scheme since its inception have been so widely appreciated that some time ago one heard of the inauguration of a movement for the erection of a monument to the "Shih Pao," who wished for a statement on British policy in China which Sir Austen gave him.

locally, it was claimed that its introduction would be attended with greater inconvenience than is the case at Home. Loss of business for Exchange banks would follow any such move, it was stated owing to other Far Eastern ports adhering to standard time for the 120° Meridian—the difficulty does not seem insuperable if the responsible authorities at such ports would make the change simultaneously.

There was even less to be said for the attitude of certain race-horse owners who objected to any such measure owing to the early hour which would be necessitated for exercising! There are, of course, difficulties in the matter of early rising of children to attend school, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion in countries that have adopted "daylight saving" that the adaptation of the child's sleeping hours has proved beneficial rather than prejudicial to its health. The most vital reason for a more general adaptation here of Summer Time is the extra hour given to youths who, when not able to get away from office in time to participate in outdoor recreation, drift anywhere and everywhere in the interval, often drinking far more than is good for their health or for their pockets. There are already one or two firms whose working hours are from 8.30 to 4.30, which is a measure of "Summer Time." Unanswerable arguments have yet to be adduced against extension to all firms by means of a Summer Time measure.

A UNION?

NOT FOR US, SAY SING-SONG GIRLS.

A MEETING THAT FLOPPED.

Certain Chinese loafers of Shanghai, witnessing the formation of this union and that union elected to do little unionising of their own, remarks the "Shanghai Times."

The loafers decided on what they considered a master move when it comes to unionising.

They would form a union of sing-song girls.

Forthwith representatives went out and the word was passed in sing-song circles. Hundreds of girls were invited to be present at the initial meeting. They were told that it would be in their interest to be present; that a powerful move would be made for righting wrongs, for the uplifting of sing-song girls and the freedom of the seas, to say nothing of other well-sounding promises calculated to inspire the sing-song girls.

The loafers begged and borrowed enough money to hire a hall. The rented chairs, announced the time of the meeting and settled down to await the coming of the girls, whose salvation was assured through the noble efforts of the loafers.

The time of the meeting arrived but not the girls. An hour passed and two girls timidly entered.

Three more came a few minutes later. That was all. The visioned hundreds did not materialise and the meeting was a flop. The loafers are sadder now—safer and wiser.

News about the very apparent cleavage in the Kuomintang ranks consists largely of unconfirmed reports, conflicting rumours and conjectures; but though the situation, in both its political and military aspects—and the "politics" is intentionally placed before the "military"—is obscure, there are a few facts which foreshadow the coming about of momentous changes in the near future.

In Canton, Chiang Kai-shek tolerated the Labour agitators because he needed the Radicals because he needed the Radicals to play them off against the Conservatives and vice versa.

Men for Himself.

To-day, his name is one to conjure with among the Chinese masses.

Never has he been a Moderate, a Rightist or an Anti-Red in the accepted form of these misnomers.

Essentially and always, he is a man for himself, firmly believing that he alone can put China on her feet, in the interests of the greatest number, and with the assistance of subordinates who will subdue their personal ambitions to the one great aim.

As other observers have pointed out, even before the Cantonese advance to Hankow the Soviet leaders in Moscow were publicly discussing the danger which threatened the Chinese revolution from the quarter of the "bourgeois element" in Chinese Nationalism.

They believed the hold of Borodin and his Bolshevik associates upon the Left Wing of the party to be firm; but they foresaw a movement among the more moderate Chinese Nationalists to rid themselves of the Russians and to repudiate the political doctrines with which they were seeking to infect the whole party.

Avoiding the Hankow Mob.

It is known that the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the party, fixed for March 1, did not take place on account of General

Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to agree to its assembling at Hankow.

MAN OF IRON WILL.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Motives

WHY HE OPPOSES THE "REDS"

By "Li Chungsyn"

From what is generally known of General Chiang Kai-shek, it may be taken that he will seize the first possible opportunity to beat down the opposition facing him in his own Party. The same might be said, to a lesser degree, of his opponents, whose efforts are subject to the military backing they can rely upon. Hankow's Communist politicians may have other means of furthering their policy, but actual fighting strength is what really counts.

That the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief is a man of iron will is usually agreed. When he was only a 2nd grade staff officer in the Revolutionary Army under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen—Chen Kwing-ming, being then Commander-in-Chief—Chiang Kai-shek preferred separation from Dr. Sun Yat-sen to a comparatively insignificant position which carried no executive power with it. More than once did he leave the Kuomintang fold in Kwangtung because his counsels were not accepted.

Intrigues Worse Than War?

Not so when he held his own command. When he was nominally commandant of the Whampoa Cadet Academy, he "brought pressure to bear" on possible rivals. Even history may not be able to tell why Dr. C. C. Wu and Wang Ching-wei, at the Kuomintang conference which, in effect, transferred the command of all the Nationalist forces from Chiang Kai-shek to the Military Council. This, however, has given point to this political utterance by ordering that foreigners must be treated with consideration by his troops; and he has, in fact, fulfilled the expectation that he would be forced by events to take sides with the Moderates of the Nationalist party against those who have from the first made as their watchword the Communist revolution and the expulsion by violence of the foreigner in China.

Canton—And Now.

Hankow's first direct challenge was in the form of those elections

at the Kuomintang conference

which, in effect, transferred the command of all the Nationalist

forces from Chiang Kai-shek to the

Military Council. This, however,

has only been done "on paper."

The General's answer has been to

come out openly against the Com

munist, by forbidding their pro

paganda in Shanghai under pain of

severe penalties; by curbing the

mischievous elements among the

Shanghai labour unions, by disar

ming pickets, and by even shooting

down arbitrators.

Now that the strike and boycott

at Canton are over, it is interest

ing to recall that Chiang Kai-shek

did not take these risks then.

When the strike had been in exist

ence only a few months, an "unoffi

cial" peace delegation of the mer

chants, by the Chinese Mer

chants' Club, Hong Kong, that

General Chiang Kai-shek was not a

Communist. Reciting between the

lines of his speech today, one is

tempted to think that Chiang Kai

shek would have taken similar mea

asures then if he had the opportunity

to do so—and if there had been im

perative necessity in his own in

terests for such steps.

Possible Coincidence.

Observers were then prepared to

believe that an understanding had

been arrived at between Chiang

Kai-shek and Fengteng—or rather

Peking—by which the Yangtze

River was to be observed as the

natural dividing line.

The Nationalists stoutly deny an

alliance. The better to give the

lie to the gossips, they pursue the

Northerners for some distance

across the great waterway.

Without making a preliminary

stand, the Northern forces drive

southward again, not even needing

CANTON FIGHTING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Tung Yuen headquarters and they came in for their share of the attention.

In the city, the Moderates raided guilds claiming to be branches of unions in Hong Kong, but few arrests were made as only the caretakers were in post session.

Shameen's Gates Closed.

Great attention was paid to the safety of foreigners. It is stated that General Li Chuan-sun had requested the Consul to close the gates on the French and British bridges and that no unauthorised person be allowed to enter the Settlement without a special permit from the city police.

Shameen's gates were shut but there was no other sign of extra ordinary defence measures. Residents were confined to Shameen and were, therefore, not embroiled in the fighting.

Honam, that part of Canton on the south of the River, was not involved as the Labour and Communist activities are mostly in the city.

RIVAL UNIONS.

Mechanics Assist Authorities in the Raid.

Canton's population remained indoors yesterday morning as conditions akin to the martial law prevailed. Companies of soldiers moved rapidly about the city in different directions. Regiments guarding the heights surrounding the north of Canton city and those posted at the various approaches from the interior were called out to prevent possible reinforcements reaching the Communists.

According to rumour, the authorities were not unprepared for the outbreak of the Farmers' Corps joining the conflict as these are suspected of being in alliance with the Leftist Unions.

On the other hand, the Rightist Unions actually assisted the Government in the raids, one union (that of the engineers and mechanics) being reported as having taken an active part in disarming some railwaymen.

Ships Cut Off.

Loading their rifles in the street while machine guns were brought up the main roads, each platoon of the troops made an impressive display in public.

Along the Bund, "the Peace Protection Corps" guarded the various streets leading to the wharves of the ships due to sail for Hong Kong.

At the Customs House, intending passengers were turned back. A few foreigners got through to the Steamboat Co.'s "Taishan" which only had about 80 Chinese when she left, these having gone on board very early. The "Sai On" had much fewer passengers than usual and it was the same with the "Paul Beau."

Search in Hong Kong.

The "Paul Beau" is a little further down the Bund and the guards were not so numerous there. At any rate, a small batch of passengers boarded her just before she left the wharf and they were the objects of great suspicion by the Moderates.

When these three boats arrived in Hong Kong yesterday afternoon, they were all subjected to a rigorous search but nothing was found.

In addition to the vigilance on land, the Government severed communication by the river.

Naval Arm as Well.

One Nationalist gunboat, with her pom-pom and small guns cleared, sailed slowly up and down the harbour but did not have to go into action. Conditions on the water were similar to those on shore. Except for one or two sampans, all native craft were tied up till about 10 a.m.

"The stopping of the harbour ferries is further evidence of the scheme of isolation which the authorities set up to cut off all avenues of escape."

Tens of large towboats, each with hundreds of ordinary passengers from up-country places, were all turned back by the gunboat so that nobody could land.

Two armed launches, each with a pom-pom and machine guns, crossed the river to Fati where the opposing sides fired at each other till 9 a.m. The Nationalist Naval forces were distinguished by a white flag.

500 Arrests.

Police took charge of two Leftist papers in the city. The Nam Kwan theatre in the southern suburb and the "Star" cinema were commandeered by the Government and converted into detention camps. A semi-official estimate places the number of arrests at 500.

First reports indicate that about thirty men were killed in the fighting and about seventy wounded, while the Moderates had twenty fatalities. Arrests

followed throughout the day and the situation was still tense at night although the main objective has been achieved and the Government has come into possession of about a thousand firearms of all descriptions.

Communist prisoners were marched through the streets in batches ranging from tens to fifties, all showing signs of hard handling. With their hands tied with ropes and bound together in chains, they were escorted by the men with white armbands to jail.

OBJECT CLEAR.

Foreigners Not Involved in the Trouble.

Every indication points to yesterday's developments as being entirely dissociated from anti-foreignism.

The three morning boats all fly the British flag. Passengers were intercepted but the motive could be plainly seen. The authorities wished to prevent suspected persons getting away and there may have been another reason. From a reliable source, the "China Mail" gathers that the Canton detectives had learned of a nefarious plot whereby the Communists were prepared to stir up trouble on the boats—should they have had to flee—and thereby cause complications.

Good News for Chinese.

At any rate the Police Commissioner sent word down to the "Taishan" that she was to leave her wharf at once and, accordingly, the boat cleared half an hour before the time, the others following suit.

When the up-going ships arrived they berthed without interference and the passengers landed.

The China Navigation "Fatshan" was the only night-boat down. She carried a full complement, including an unusually large number of foreigners. The majority were Germans from Tung Shan but they did not have the appearance of refugees.

In view of further anti-Communist action at Shanghai, Hong Kong Chinese of all classes were very pleased last night to hear of the blow at the Canton Labour Unions.

LATER NEWS.

Machine-Guns Used Against Strikers.

A special state of martial law has been declared in Canton, with Commander Chen Ts-chun as Provisor Marshal.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of 400 leading Communist agitators and several notorious "Reds" were apprehended.

Machine-guns were used against the "Hong Kong-Canton Strike headquarters" at Tung Yuen, which happened to be the first place rushed by the Moderates. When the pickets challenged the troops by opening fire, the regulars deployed and advanced under cover of machine-guns. Rifles, revolvers, and Mauers were seized and nearly all those on the precincts arrested.

Whampoa Cadets Disarmed.

The heaviest fighting was at Shek-wai-long, the Canton terminus of the railway to Shamshui, some distance further up the river than Shameen.

In fact, all the railway unions put up resistance as each has its own volunteer protection corps.

At Ying Tong, outside the North Gate, Whampoa Cadets over a company strong are stated to have been disarmed.

A few civil officials, some military officers and a number of undergraduates of one university were among those rounded up.

Communist Literature.

Large quantities of incriminating literature and pamphlets fell into the Government's hands. One document, said to have been printed in thousands, was tantamount to instructions to the Communists to rush a police station.

In the safe of one house that was raided was found a small arsenal including Luger pistols, several thousands of dollars and a big batch of papers.

One police station had the appearance of being in a state of siege. Temporary barricades were thrown up at the entrance and around the building, and scouts maintained touch with outposts a good distance out.

Telegraphic censorship is still in force, only official and military messages being accepted. The city telephone service was also controlled during the coup.

No Demonstration To-day?

There is very little likelihood of the postponed mass demonstration being carried out to-day. The objects of a procession—with Nationalist orders, not to pass near Shameen—were to celebrate the capture of Shanghai and Nanking and to vent alleged grievances against the foreigners. Postponement had been brought about by Moderate influences, the date being fixed for to-day. No anxiety is felt in Canton now as to the outcome.

Evidence secured by the authorities points overwhelmingly to inspiration from Hankow and also from Moscow, being largely connected with the proposed demonstration and with the plots against the Kwangtung Government.

The General Labour Congress of Canton was among the guilds

promised to consider the matter.

Reuter.

NANKING OUTRAGES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Thirty-six foreign men-o'-war are now at Hankow, viz. eleven British, thirteen Japanese, three French, seven American and two Italian.

Nationalists for Nanking.

A Nationalist News agency message from Hankow asserts that the Nationalist Government and the Nationalist Party are proceeding to Nanking "to direct military operations in a drive to Tientsin, their move also having as its motive their desire to deal with the Powers regarding the Nanking incident expeditiously and on the spot."—Reuter.

STEAMER INCIDENT.

British Naval Guard's Timely Appearance.

Chinkiang, April 16. A British Naval guard made a timely appearance when Chinese search parties attempted to board a British river steamer on its arrival here and the Chinese withdrew without any friction being caused.—British Naval Wireless.

Combing Out Reds.

Wuhu, April 15. All Japanese remaining here are being evacuated.—British Naval Wireless.

Southern Ports Quiet.

Shanghai, April 15. At Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow (ports along the central southern coast) normal conditions prevail.—British Naval Wireless.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE.

More U.S. Destroyers Leave Manila.

Manila, April 15. The U.S. destroyers "Simpson" and "McCormick" have left for Shanghai.

The "Black Hawk" and "MacLeish" are leaving as soon as necessary repairs are completed. They will probably leave for Shanghai within two days.—Reuter.

HOIHOW TROUBLE.

Small British Community Evacuated.

Holhow, April 15. H.M.S. "Marazan," which was despatched here at the request of the Consul owing to trouble, is returning to Hong Kong.

With the exception of the Harbour Master and the staff of Lamko Lighthouse, the small British community has been evacuated by the s.s. "Tean."—British Naval Wireless.

SOLDIER'S ILLNESS.

A Troop Ship Puts Into Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, April 15. The troop ship "Derbyshire" with the Second Scots Guards and the Second Welch Regiment, called here this morning, and after landing privates of the Welch Regiment who was suffering from pneumonia, left for China.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

French Tribute to British Action.

Paris, April 14. Britain's action in sending troops to Shanghai is praised by the "Echo de Paris" which says that it encouraged the foes of Communism in China to rally and turn on their enemies.

There are still many rocks ahead, but if the foreign settlements survive in China it will be to Downing Street that their gratitude is due.—Reuter.

French Policy.

London, April 14. The "Manchester Guardian's" Paris correspondent describes France's policy in China as following the lead of Japan. It says that France believes Japan ultimately will be omnipotent in the Far East and France like Japan is reluctant to be embroiled unnecessarily with the Soviet.

Shanghai Consulate.

London, April 14. In the House of Commons, replying to Miss Lawrence, Sir Laning Worthington-Evans said that British troops were not employed to protect the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai and search all entering and leaving. He asked notice for the question as to whether there had been any consultation between the Chief of Police and the General in Command as he was unable to answer it without communicating with Shanghai.

Mr. Herbert Williams suggested that in view of the public importance of its contents, the memorandum on labour conditions in China just published officially should be issued at the price of one penny. Mr. Locker-Lampson promised to consider the matter.

Reuter.

BOWLING GREEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRAISE FOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club was held at the Club House on Friday under the presidency of Mr. J. S. McIntosh, others supporting him being Mr. D. Gow, Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Lapaley, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. T. Farrell, Mr. C. Bond, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. D. Hazel, and Mr. W. Russell. There was a large attendance of members.

Prizes for the forthcoming season were presented by the following:—Mr. Bond, President, Mr. B. Wylie, Vice-President, Mr. P. T. Farrell, Mr. D. Gow, Mr. C. E. Evans, Messrs. Hazel and Ferguson; "Tyne-side" Cup, Messrs. Henderson and Co.; "Cairns Town" Cup, Messrs. Bond and Hatt; Captain Branch, Mr. Rundell, Mr. Pursell, "Galloway" Cup, Messrs. Russell and Co.; "Ayrshire" Cup, Messrs. J. Dobbie and Co.; "Belfast" Cup, Messrs. R. J. Dixon and Co.; "Prees" Cup, Messrs. Wylie and Dobbie, Mr. J. H. Donnithorne, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Mr. D. Harvey, "Dundee" Cup; Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. Beach and the Bookmakers Association; Messrs. Wylie and McLagan "Auld Reekie" Cup, Tennis, Messrs. Thompson and T. Ferguson.

The Chairman referred to the sound financial position of the Club and the excellent year's record of working and sport, this being thanks to the interest and hard work of officials and Committee and the hearty co-operation of members.

Referring to the early days of Bowls in the Colony, the Chairman recalled the time when the game was introduced on a disused tennis court, opposite Observatory Villas. The gentlemen whom they had to thank for their efforts on behalf of the game in these early days were such men as W. Ramsay, A. Ritchie, A. Ewin, J. Kyles, E. C. Wilks, H. Schoolbred, J. Allen, W. C. Jack and James Macdonald.

Referring to the Club's progress and its new building, the Chairman said they were largely indebted for the efficient manner in which the scheme had been put in hand and carried out, to the thorough work of Mr. Keith and Mr. Wylie, Mr. Gow and Mr. R. Lapaley.

Young Bowlers.

Congratulating the officers and Committee on the excellent report and statement of accounts, Mr. J. T. Dobbie referred to the increase of their young bowlers and attributed it to the special nights set apart at the beginning of last season for new players. The fruits of this admirable policy should be reaped in some measure during the ensuing season.

The Chairman, after other business had been proceeded with, remarked that it was their custom to elect a life member of the Club and called upon Mr. Lapaley to move a proposition.

Life Member Elected.

In proposing that Mr. W. Russell be elected a life member, Mr. Lapaley said he thought Mr. Russell was one of the oldest present. When he arrived in the Colony their was the first Club he joined, except for the Engineers' Institute, and he had spent more time at the Club than any other member. His skill as a bowler was well known to every bowler in the Colony, and although he left the fold two years ago it was for a good purpose, that of teaching a younger Club, and he hoped Mr. Russell would come back before long.

Remarking that Mr. Russell was an old friend of his, Mr. Gow seconded and the motion was carried.

After thanking them for the honour bestowed upon him, Mr. Russell said he joined the Club in 1904, when it was not half the size which it was at the present, and they had only one bowling green. He thought that Mr. Ramsay, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was one of the leading men in those days, and looked after the green. When Mr. Ramsay gave the job up, he (Mr. Russell) took on the work, twenty years ago, and he had been looking after the greens ever since.

It had been a great pleasure to him to see the Club expand, both in the way of membership, and of acquiring more ground. He was sure that it was only because they wanted more ground, that their membership was not bigger than it was at present.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. C. Bond; Vice-President, Mr. B. Wylie; Hon.

Secretary, Mr. Allan Chapman; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Heddy; Committee, Messrs. W. Russel, R. Lapaley, D. Gow, D. Hazel, P. T. Farrell, D. Keith, and J. Hyde. The following were elected on the balloting committee:—Messrs. S. Gray, Atkinson, A. W. Eastman, C. Hatt, T. Ferguson, D. Harvey and A. M. Holland.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

"White Cargo," revived for a month's run at the Strand Theatre, met with great success.

Thirty-two Chinese arrested in a Liverpool boarding house were remanded at the police court on a charge of gambling at mah jong.

The late Mr. Charles Deering, an American multi-millionaire, has bequeathed to Tarragona Cathedral an electric organ erected by him at his house, Mar y Cel, Sitges, at an approximate cost of \$8,500.

Visitors will be able to inspect the new Tung Shan Hotel to-day, at Nos. 37 to 39, Connaught Road Central. The directors and management have issued invitations to an "at home" and tea will be served up to 4 p.m.

Ladies' novelties will be sold by Messrs. Lummett Bros. at their Duddell Street auction rooms at 11 a.m. on Friday, 245 p.m. on Thursday, the same firm are holding an auction of valuable household furniture at No. 10, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Jules Palmer, inventor of engineless air machines, is preparing to test a flying cycle. The device consists of a stream-lined, diamond-shaped container carrying hydrogen, from which an aluminum frame work is suspended. The rider pedals, revolving a specially designed screw attached to the front of the container, and operates the control planes by the handlebars. Palmer expects to fly 25 miles an hour.

The surprising total of £20,561 was received in London from the sale of Russian State jewels, described as the rarest collection of gems brought to the auction room. They date chiefly from the 18th century, and therefore belong to a period removed from the late reigning family, although the nuptial crown was used more recently at ceremonial functions. There was a terrific rush, mostly of women, and after spirited bidding the crown went to a Paris buyer at £6,100. The bidding, opening at £5,000. The less important lots were grouped together and brought £8,000. Other prices were:—a pair of diamond bracelets, £3,400; a diamond necklace, £2,700; a green jasper snuffbox, £2,600; an emerald and brilliant ornament £4,300; a large oval brilliant, £1,800; diamond, sapphires and pearl brooch, £7,500; a diamond tiara, £1,200; and a court sword, £700.

It is reported that Paris engineers are considerably exercised at the condition of the Eiffel Tower, in which owing to wind stresses and the expansion and contraction due to heat and cold, 18,000 bolts snap yearly, keeping repairs constantly employed. The engineers detect signs of general strain and some recommend a thin protective coat of cement.

The Hungarian Government intends to introduce a heavy tax on bachelors and a somewhat lower tax on married fathers with only one child. Families with more than two children will receive considerable tax relief and those with six children will be exempt from taxation. A tax on bachelors was adopted in Italy at the end of last year.

The King held a levee on March 15 at St. James's Palace. Among those in attendance upon his Majesty was Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Presentations to the King included:—Lt.-Col. D. Clarke, D.S.O., M.C., on appointment as Vice-Consul in China, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. J. T. Pratt, C.M.G., on appointment as Consul-General in China, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Major-General G. Van Staubensee, C.B., C.M.G., on appointment as General Officer Commanding Malaya, by the Secretary of State for War. Among the gentlemen present at the levee were Sir Charles Addis and Mr. George Penny, M.P.

Yet another link between man and the ape is reported by the "Statesman" to have been discovered by Dr. Pilgrim, of the Indian Geological Survey, in Bilaspur State, in the Central Provinces. The palate and lower jaw of a fossil ape estimated to be a million years old have been found, which possess certain characteristics differentiating them from those of any known fossil apes, and indicating the possibility of a remote ancestor to man. Dr. Pilgrim states that India is the world's most fertile field for traces of the fossil ape, that the careful collection of material may probably result in the finding of complete skulls of anthropoid creatures, and that it is quite probable that among the fossil apes of India may be found the actual ancestor of primitive man.—"Central News."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. Roscoe Brunner left 2147, 000. His wife left £36,694.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith, an adviser to the Siamese Government, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday on the "President Jackson," for America.

Having come up from Australia, Colonel E. H. Pickwoad, C.M.G., sailed yesterday on the "President Jackson" from Hong Kong. He is going to Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Edwards, of the American Presbyterian Mission, were passengers on the "President Jackson" when she left Hong Kong yesterday for Seattle.

Manager of the Nippon Ito Kwaisha (silk merchants), Mr. S. Arai (with Mrs. Arai) sailed from Hong Kong yesterday on the "President Jackson," bound for Yokohama.

Mr. D. M. Madan, an Indian merchant, was on the "President Jackson" when she sailed yesterday from Hong Kong. He disembarks at Japan but is likely to go on to America.

Mr. C. G. Garbett, an official of the Indian Government, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday, on the "President Jackson" for Seattle. Mr. Garbett is accompanied by his wife and daughter and they are going on to Europe on holiday.

Among the passengers on the "President Jackson" (left Hong Kong yesterday) were:—Mr. T. G. Brady, Mr. W. K. Chung (Lingnam University, Canton), Mr. Yung (of the Bank of China), and a party, Mr. T. G. Evans and Mr. Lyons of the British-American Tobacco Co., Mr. Kan Yuk-kai of the Canton-Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., and Mrs. Kan Yuk-kai, who are all bound for Shanghai.

Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy, passenger agent, in the Orient of the Royal Line and American Mail Line, left Hong Kong yesterday on the "President Jackson" for Shanghai, having come up from Manila on the same ship. He has been down south on business and is now returning to his head-quarters at Shanghai. Miss C. S. Williams, wife of the American Admiral at Shanghai is another Admiral passenger on the boat.

Dr. James H. Franklin, who represents the Federal Council of Churches of America, as chairman of its committee on relations with the Far East, has arrived in Hong Kong and will soon be visiting China.

Mr. M. M. Wharton, who is engaged in oil business in Malaya, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday on the "President Jackson" for Seattle, accompanied by his wife and children. They are going on vacation to America.

Passengers arrived in Hong Kong to-day by the "Empress of Russia" from Manila included Dr. and Mrs. H. Brittnar, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Diffenderfer, Dr. D. O. Santos and (for Yokohama) Captain and Mrs. T. R. Barlett, Captain and Mrs. Waldron.

Miss Mary Bell du Pont, twenty-year-old daughter of Lammont du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and heiress to millions, has left society to enter the nursing profession. She has begun her duties as a probationary nurse.

MISS ELMA BIRKETT.

Their many friends in Hong Kong will congratulate Miss Elma Tryphosa Birkett and Lieut. Edward Dangerfield, R.N., on their engagement which is announced at home.

Miss Birkett is the daughter of Mr. H. Birkett, (principal of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, sharebrokers) and Mrs. Birkett, who are now staying at No. 15, St. James's Court, S.W. 1. In addition to being Joint Master of the Fanning Hunt, Mr. Birkett was one of the Jockey Club stewards. The family went home about three months ago owing to Mr. Birkett's poor health.

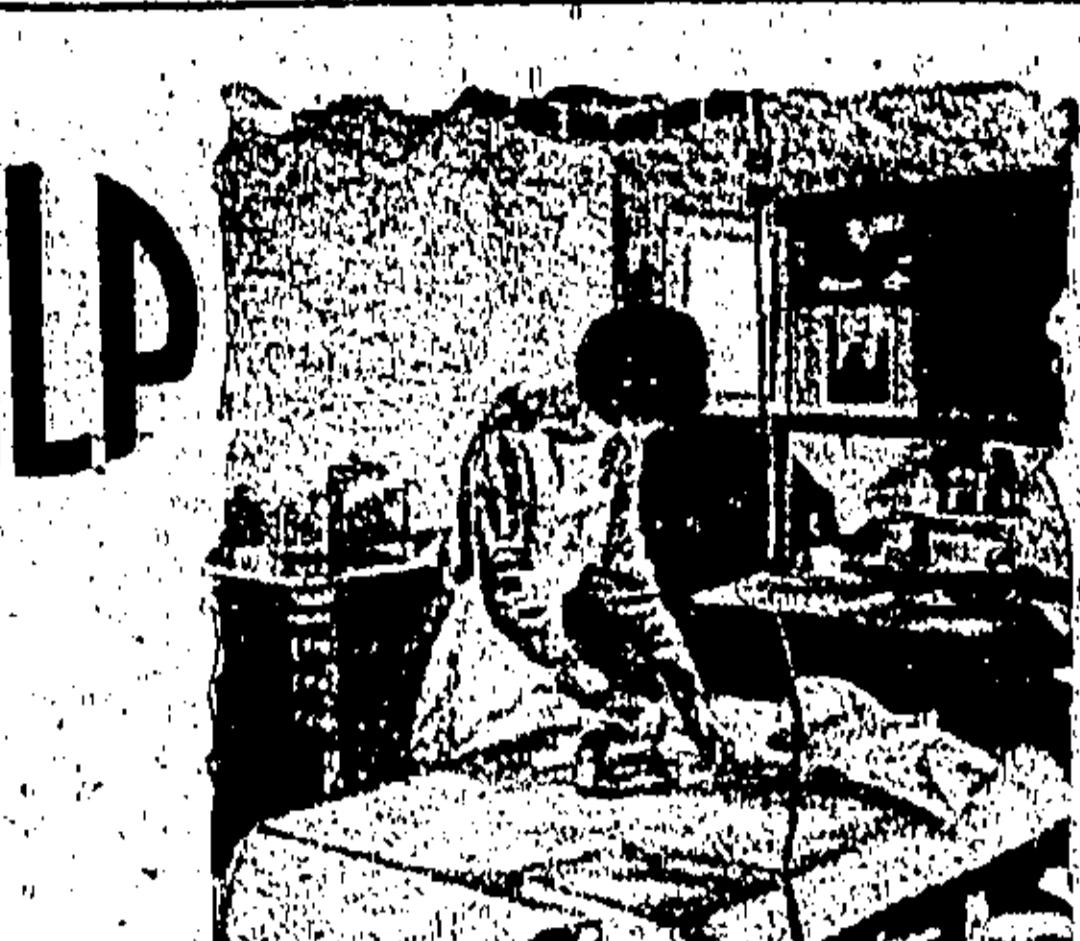
In the title role, Miss Birkett charmed local audiences in the Hong Kong A.D.C.'s presentation of "A Little Bit of Fluff." On two successive occasions she was chosen to present the Ladies Purse at the annual meeting. Lt. Dangerfield was on H.M.S. "Hawkins" during his two years on the China Station and a close companion of H.R.H. Prince George. He acted as A.D.C. to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Alexander Sinclair, the predecessor of Sir William G. Willoughby, who is another Admiral passenger on the boat.

Mr. Luard wishes to thank all those who so kindly sent him books, papers, etc. for the Troops. As the result of her appeal donations amounting to \$154, which included a cheque for \$12,50 as the result of a dance at the U.S.E.C. was received. Over 500 books and a quantity of magazines, papers, etc. for the Troops were sent to the troops in camp in the New Territory on their arrival there. Also 200 books, 2 Gramophones and records, pens, matches, etc. and cigarettes were sent to the various military hospitals and a sum of \$800 has been handed over to the Mission of the Miller Memorial Hospital, for comforts required there.

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SPORTS SECTION

STICKY WICKET.

But Batsmen Get Runs At Kowloon.

UNITED SERVICES LEADING.

The two-day cricket match between Kowloon C.C. and the United Services commenced yesterday on the K.C.C. ground.

When stumps were drawn the visitors had just passed the home team's first innings score, with five wickets in hand.

Batting first, Kowloon put up the respectable total of 120. A feature of their innings was the seventh wicket partnership of 84 runs between Goodwin (60) and Guest (33). Bruce played a polished innings for 50, timing the balls nicely and specialising in straight drives. The fielding of the United Services was of a high standard. E. F. Fincher fielded exceptionally well at cover-point for Kowloon.

Two Sixes.

For the United Services, Capt. Dobbie batted very well, being only eleven runs short of the century when he was smartly caught by Bevis in the country. During the course of his innings he hit two balls out of the ground for sixes. Lt. Hunt and Lt. Tate contributed useful scores of 35 and 42 respectively.

The wicket began to dry up during the morning but a drizzle made it sticky later in the day. Batsmen had little to be thankful for but the bowlers were ineffective, not one taking any advantage from the pitch.

Scores, at close of play—

Kowloon C.C.—1st Innings,

W. Bruce, c Tate, b Dobbie 50

J. C. Lyall, c Garrett, b Reed 0

L. A. R. Duncan, c Sturges, 2

b Reed 1

E. C. Fincher, c Dobbie, b Hall 19

E. F. Fincher, b Dobbie 10

F. Goodwin, st. Fogden, b Hall 60

F. E. Lawrence, b Hall 2

Capt. F. G. Bevis, run out 1

W. G. Guest, b Garrett 33

A. W. Smith, not out 0

N. H. Ross, c Sturges, b Hall 0

Extras 13

Total 180

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.

Garrett 12 3 28 1

Reed 10 2 31 2

Hall 9 1 40 4

Dobbie 13 5 38 2

Shaw 3 0 20 0

United Services—1st Innings,

Lt. Hunt, R.M. (H.M.S. "Tamar"), c Duncan, b

Brace 35

F. L. Brewerton ("Her-
mes"), c Bevis, b Lyal 2

Capt. A. G. Dobbie, b
(2nd/K.O.S.B.), c Bevis, b

E. F. Fincher 81

Lt. Tate ("Bruce"), c Sub, b E. F. Fincher 42

Lt. Garrett ("Frobisher"), not out 4

Lt. Dale ("Tamar"), b Lyal 6

Comdr. Reed ("Frobisher"), not out 0

Extras 14

Total (for 5 wks.) 184

Lt. Sturges ("Hermes"), Surg.

Comdr. Hall ("Maine"), Lt.

Comdr. Shaw ("Tamar"), Mr.

Gnr. Fogden (R.A.) to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.

Goodwin 8 0 29 0

Lyal 14 6 36 2

Brace 8 0 38 1

Ross 2 0 20 0

Guest 3 0 27 0

E. F. Fincher 6 3 20 2

TO-NIGHT'S BOXING.

An excellent programme has been arranged by Mr. J. Brook (manager) for the Hong Kong Boxing Association's tournament at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 to-night.

Stoker Norman Morris of H.M.S. "Hermes" is defending his title as welter-weight champion of the Colony, in 16 rounds against Able Seaman Bennett of H.M.S. "Witherington," a smart boxer who will be fighting his debut here.

Morris' shipmate, Able Seaman Ewin, is to go 10 rounds with another newcomer in Stoker Evans, the welter and middle champion of India. There is inter-connected interest between these two bouts, in addition to which there are also two other 10-round and one 6-round bouts.

HAPPY VALLEY GOLF.

R. C. Wallace won the April qualifying competition of the Adamson Cup, played on the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club course at Happy Valley. His score was 92—less handicap 24—equalled 68.

Next best scores were those of C. A. Goldberg 94 (21) 78; J. McBride 98 (20) 76; F. H. Glover 97 (18) 73.

SOCCER LEAGUE.

RUNNERS-UP ISSUES ALL CLEARED.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

All issues in the Hong Kong Football League have been cleared, the honours being apportioned as follows:

Division I—Club do Recreio, champions; Chinese Athletic Association, runners-up.

Division II, Section A—2nd Batt., King's Own Scottish Borderers' Reserves, champions; Chinese Athletic "A"; XI, running club, runners-up.

Division II, Section B—St. Joseph's College, Runners, champions; Muslim Club, runners-up.

In the H.K.F.A. Challenge Shield competition, the 2nd/King's Own Scottish Borderers won both divisions, while Kowloon Football Club were runners-up in both.

Scotland won the "Sunday Herald" International Charity Cup and China were runners-up.

HOLIDAY FIXTURES.

In the Lai Wah Cup, the Army meet the winners of Civilians (holders), Chinese march to be played to-day.

On Monday, the senior and section "A" champions meet the Rest. The junior team was announced on Thursday. The senior team has been selected as follows:

Anderson (2nd/K.O.S.B.); Bishop (Police); Bishop (H.K.F.C.);

McBride (H.K.F.C.); Sims (Kowloon); Lum, Yuk-ying (Chinese Athletic);

Tso Kwai-shing (Chinese Athletic); Fung King-heung (South China); Leach (Royal Artillery); McGlinchey (2nd/K.O.S.B.); Alexander (2nd/K.O.S.B.) captain; Reserves; Howard (H.K.F.C.); Hayes (Kowloon); Gardner (2nd/K.O.S.B.).

SECTION "A" POSITION.

Earlier, it was stated that the runners-up position in section "A" would depend on a series of closing fixtures. On checking over it was found that the Athletic "A" team had gained 26 points, and could therefore not be caught by either the R.A. Reserves who had 22 points for 17 games, or Kowloon Reserves who had 21 points for 16 matches.

On Thursday, the Athletic "A" played their last fixture and their opponents were the undefeated champions, the Kosbys' Reserves. This game was decided on the H.K.F.C. ground and the soldiers proved superior in every line. They showed the better combination and were more effective and thrustful than the Chinese. The Kosbys won by 4 goals to 1.

RACE IV, 1 mile.

In spite of an additional 5 lbs., Skidoo should beat Misty Eve again. I hear that Brigade Call will not be started here, but Ukelele and Baume will run and that Total Abstinence is a "possible."

RACE V, 3 Furlongs.

On form, my tip is Reynolds, Stripes and Black Mouse or Urgent.

RACE VI, 1 1/4 miles.

Will Skidoo start here? If he does not, Loch Tummel should win with Bagheera and Kom Tong Hall getting the places.

RACE VII, Once Round.

It is unlikely that any of the "old subs." will relish the 15 lbs. penalty. This race may provide the first victory for August, with the danger from Tangle.

RACE VIII, 1 1/4 Miles.

Skidoo may annex this race or, in his absence, Loch Tummel. The Geezer, Grey Knight and Barley Grass all look to be sound "each way" bet.

RACE IX, 1 1/4 Miles.

Attaboy and Brigade Call are tipped as probables. Battle Eve may be sent out again. Total Abstinence can be sent here in preference to the Aggregates Stakes. I like The Gomeril at the weights.

QUALIFIED BY THE FOREGOING REMARKS, MY SELECTIONS ARE:

RACE I: The Grig to win;

Grande del Norte or Loch Ran-noch a place.

RACE II: Battle Eve to win;

The Goblin and Home Call for places.

RACE III: Pottenbush 1; BORDER 2; Bing Boy or Festive Eve for a place.

RACE IV: Saligia 1; Misty Eve 2; Ukelele 3.

RACE V: Reynolds to win;

Stripes for a place.

RACE VI: Loch Tummel 1;

Bagheera 2; Kom Tong Hall 3.

RACE VII: August to win;

Tangle a place.

RACE VIII: Skidoo 1; The Geezer, Barley Grass or Grey Knight for the places.

RACE IX: The Gomeril 1;

Brigade Call 2; Total Abstinence 3—if Battle Eve is kept for this race, it should do very well, if not beat The Gomeril.

The deciding game of a friendly "rubber" between the H.M.S. "Delhi" football team and Chin-ese Athletic Association 1st XI will be played on Wednesday at the H.K.F.C. ground at 5 p.m.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The world's championship in professional ice hockey was won by the Ottawa "Senators" defeating the Boston "Bruins" 3 to 1 in the final of Stanley Cup Competition in the presence of 10,000 spectators.—Reuter's American Service.

NEW CRICKET PROPOSAL.

A movement is on foot to establish—within the county cricket championship—a special Midlands competition. The suggestion is that eight counties in the Midlands—Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, and Glamorgan—should band together with the idea of creating additional local interest in their this year should be very good, but the bowling might be hard put to it at times. "I want to see the team do well," he says, "for I am almost a New Zealander myself now." He advocates more representative games as the best means of raising the standard of play in the Dominion.

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Next best scores were those of

C. A. Goldberg 94 (21) 78; J.

McBride 98 (20) 76; F. H. Glover

97 (18) 73.

TENNIS TOURNEY.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES AT H. K. C. C.

CHINESE WIN IN DOUBLES.

Four matches were played yesterday in the Hong Kong C.C. annual tennis tournament.

In the open doubles, Yew Mansun and Yew Man-kit won in straight sets from Major Stevenson and Padre Alexander who were not disgraced. The Chinese pair showed the better combination. Yesterday's results were:

Open Doubles:—Yew Mansun and Yew Man-kit beat Major

W. B. Stevenson and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Club Championship:—Captain

E. G. Howard beat S. M. Garrard 6-1, 8-6, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B":—H. V. Parker (rec. 1/8) beat T. Megarry (owe 3/6) 9-7, 6-3; W. M. Lyons (owe 15/3) beat Major J. P. S. Greig (rec. 1/8) 8-6, 7-5.

Champion's Victory.

T. Honda, the champion, played on Thursday in the open singles and won fairly easily. Both the Rumjahn's also got through in straight sets as did Captain Morris and F. E. Redmond. Thursday's results were:

Open Singles:—T. Honda beat

W. B. Cornaby 6-0, 6-1, 7-6; S. A. Rumjahn beat R. M. Henderson 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; H. D. Rumjahn beat J. Edo 7-5, 6-1, 6-0; Capt. E. W. Morris beat C. C. Stark 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; F. A. Redmond beat N. Trambitsky 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Handicap Doubles:—L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Nowers (rec. 2/6) beat C. H. Eldridge and J. Hall (rec. 4/6) 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "A":—G. Miskin (scr.) beat G. S. Hughes Jones (rec. 1/8) 6-3, 6-2; L. Forster (owe 5/6) beat Dr. W. L. Thomas (rec. 3/6) 6-2, 6-2.

FANLING GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FANLING GOLF.

Starting times at the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club course at Fanling are announced as follow:

To-morrow:

9.28 a.m. A. R. Cox, G. Vickers, 9.32 N. K. Littlejohn,

BIG SALE

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MOTORING SECTION

HIRE PURCHASE.

A SURPRISING STATEMENT.

Much surprise was caused recently by the remark made by a leading motor-car dealer that more than 70 per cent of the new cars purchased last year were bought on hire-purchase agreements. As such transactions are regarded as strictly confidential, it is impossible to establish conclusively the correctness or otherwise of his estimate. But there is no doubt that this system of car buying is very much on the increase, as all motor traders and even some manufacturers advertise that they are prepared to sell their goods on deferred-payment terms. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the Motor Trade Association has issued a new regulation regarding such deals, especially as this organisation includes the chief motor retailers and manufacturers among its members. Sir Edward Manville, of the Daimler Company, being its president. I might mention in passing (writes H. Thornton Rutter in the "Daily Telegraph") that the chief object of the Motor Trade Association is to see that its members maintain catalogue prices and do not indulge in price-cutting in order to get business. The new regulation dealing with hire purchase and credit instalment terms as applied to private cars is as follows:

That the minimum addition to the cash price be 5 per cent. on the balance in the case of twelve months' transactions or less, 7½ per cent. on the balance in the case of twelve to eighteen months' transactions, and 10 per cent. in the case of transactions of over eighteen months. Any quotation of a lower amount to be deemed an infringement of the protected price of the car.

That no terms shall be advertised for a longer period than eighteen months. But that this period may be extended private to meet individual customers' requirements.

A deposit of at least 25 per cent. of the cash price of a car is recognised as necessary by all with a wide experience of hire-purchase business, and to spread the balance over eighteen months and make the buyer pay 7½ per cent. for the accommodation seems quite a fair business proposition. Whether the individual trader will accept a smaller amount for the original deposit and extend the payment of the instalments over a still longer period to suit his customers' requirements to be seen. But it would appear that the coming season is to be devoted to a campaign to increase the number of cars purchased by easy payments. At a meeting of the Institute of the Motor Trade held recently, Mr. Louis J. Ollier, managing director of Studebaker (England) Ltd., gave a lecture which dealt in the main with the growth and development of instalment buying, the last part of his address being concerned with questions vitally affecting the selling of second-hand cars. These two sides of the motor trade are intimately connected. Mr. Ollier prefaced his remarks by saying that the selling of motor-cars should not be a seasonal business. The majority of the dealers had come to accept seasonal trading as permanent and unavoidable, but they would find that the development of instalment selling would rapidly change the situation.

American Experience.

It had been suggested, said Mr. Ollier, that instalment selling was a risky and dangerous practice, but his investigations had not led him to accept this conclusion. He found that with the sale of goods on the instalment plan in America amounting to £1,287,000,000, the average outstanding debt was £500,000,000, or 45 per cent. of the total. In America 75 per cent. of the cars sold were bought on the instalment plan, and 80 per cent. of the commercial motor vehicles sold were also purchased on that basis. The average cash payment was one-quarter of the purchase price, and the balance was spread over twelve months, the average rate of interest on deferred payments being 10 per cent. The total owing on instalments due on merchandise was about 11 per cent. of the national income.

Instalment selling, the lecturer emphasised, had encouraged thrift, had enabled the people to obtain things of value and utility when they needed them instead of waiting indefinitely, and had taught them to put money into articles of real value. It also put a responsibility on the person who purchases

ed which ensured his doing more and better work, while it added nothing to the cost of an article to the cash purchaser. It was economically sound in so far as it increased production, and therefore lowered cost, while it permitted the financing of consumption, whereas in the past financing had been available only for production and retailing. As for the risks, losses in financing were small, one survey showing that they amounted to less than one-third of 1 per cent. on a volume of trade exceeding £100,000,000.

Instalment buying in America had been one of the big factors in the development of the motor industry, and it added enormously to the prosperity of the country. A similar state of affairs was possible in Great Britain, and it should be the aim of those with the interest of the motor industry at heart to do all in their power to encourage and develop instalment buying whenever they could and thereby help to bring about larger production. The latter, in turn, would do away with unemployment and idle plant, and open up markets for the motor industry and other trades allied to it. The industry, by progressive methods of selling, could prevent a return to pre-war conditions of output, wages, and standards of living. Before motor traders came down to the man not regarded as a desirable credit risk they had a big field of "prospects" for motor-cars in the larger number of small traders and professional men who, in the ordinary way, would have incomes sufficient to purchase and run automobiles.

The Windsor Scheme.

Dealing with the problem of second-hand cars, Mr. Ollier said that the question could be approached from two angles, first, control of used-car prices, and secondly, control of the methods of buying, by which he meant the educating of the public in actual car-values. For instance, a scheme was being worked in Windsor, Ontario, whereby the second-hand values of cars were revised and advertised once a month. This had been found extremely simple in working, and gave very beneficial results. Such prices were governed by the salability of each particular model. The price fixed on each model was the price the public were willing to pay, and if dealers part payment of new cars, they could only expect to end in the bankruptcy court. No dealer would for one moment contemplate accepting £50 worth of counterfeit notes in part payment of a car, yet many of them seemed anxious to pay £100 for an old vehicle that was hardly worth £50. The public might have a shock sometimes when they saw the prices of second-hand cars advertised, but if the current rates were published in the newspapers, like the prices of stocks and shares, they would not expect to receive more than the figure quoted for their used cars.

On the whole, the traders approved of the Windsor scheme for advertising second-hand values of motor-cars in the newspapers, so perhaps the two sides of the motor trade are intimately connected. Mr. Ollier prefaced his remarks by saying that the selling of motor-cars should not be a seasonal business. The majority of the dealers had come to accept seasonal trading as permanent and unavoidable, but they would find that the development of instalment selling would rapidly change the situation.

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Cheap Motoring.

But for those who pay cash for their cars second-hand value is an important matter. A motorist recently stated in the "Autocar" that, thanks to careful buying of large second-hand cars, his annual expenditure, including fuel, oil, repairs, tyres, tax, and insurance for third-party risks, amounted to under £80 per annum for 8,000 miles run. He started with a second-hand Ford, which he bought

for £32 cash in April, 1925, tax-paid to the end of that year. His running costs were under £41. At the beginning of 1926 he took out a quarter's licence for the Ford, and before it expired managed to exchange it, plus £20 cash, for a 1926 Renault of 22 h.p., tax-paid to end of December. He has taken out a quarter's licence for this year, but before March 25 comes round he hopes to exchange this Renault for another high-powered car, tax-paid until the end of this year, by a payment of another £20 or so. As high horse-power cars fetch low second-hand prices at the moment, this motorist declares that his system enables anybody to own and run a car a day, even on an income of £5 per week or less, provided as in his own case, a free garage is available.

Whether everybody is going to be able to pick up the bargains that this motorist was lucky in finding is a matter one need not discuss, as the example is only given to show that there is a much larger market available for second-hand cars if the trade would initiate a campaign to demonstrate what cars can be run on with care, provided their owners are in a position to utilise the vehicles daily to get to their work, and take their children to school, or their wives to the shops. It is those who live in the country at a distance from towns that can get the best value from second-hand motor-cars.

Cheap Motoring.

Meers, Rootes Ltd., of Devonshire House, are holding a special show of the various models of Austin cars; it started 1st Monday and closes next Saturday. Upwards of twenty-seven different types are exhibited, including the new Austin "twenty" six-cylinder engine. There will also be a demonstration model of this Austin six-cylinder available for anyone who cares to try it.

NOVEL CONTEST.

INTERNATIONAL TEST PROPOSED.

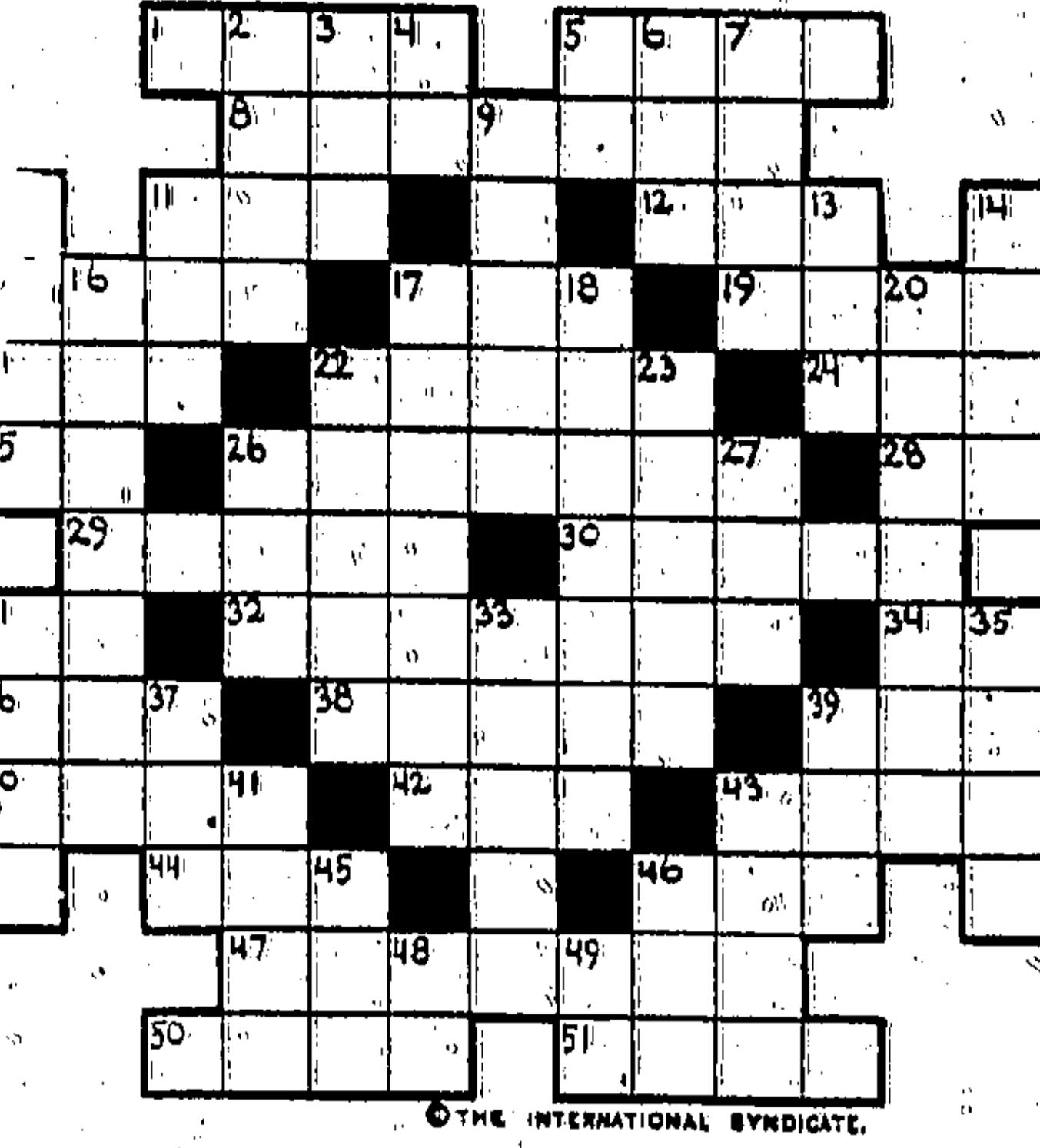
The feasibility of organising a great international motor-car relay contest from Townsville (Queensland) via Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide to Perth—a distance of approximately 5,000 miles—is at present being considered by the Dunlop Rubber Company, Melbourne.

Briefly the proposal is that three groups of cars, representing respectively Great Britain, America, and the Continent be invited to take part in the greatest relay contest held in the world. The route would be divided into sections varying from 150 to 300 miles according to the condition of roads and tracks, and approximately there would be about 20 sections between Townsville and Perth. The test would be to determine which group or chain of cars could deliver a military despatch over the full route in the quickest time. The despatches would be simultaneously handed respectively to a British, American and Continental car (European) at Townsville, and carried as speedily as possible to the first changing station, where they would be handed over to another relay of cars and drivers. A chain of British cars of various makes would look after the British despatch right through the 5,000 miles trip; and the same procedure would be carried along by the American relay of cars with their despatch and the same with the Continental group. Only the selected car would be permitted to carry its respective despatch over its appointed section, so that dependability would play a very important part in the test. Any delay on one section would mean that that group of cars would have to endeavour to make up the leeway on the other sections. Control stops and pace limitation would be enforced at the leading cities and towns en route, thereby restricting fast travel in populous centres. The test would continue day and night, wet or fine, and should afford one of the most interesting and instructive automobile dependability demonstrations the world has seen. Needless to say, there would be the keenest of competition and rivalry between the national groups, and the progress and incidents of the test would be keenly followed. It is not anticipated that there would be any difficulty in obtaining volunteer couriers, and the only section of the route that presents any difficulty owing to its lack of popularity

(Continued next Column).

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



© THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL (Cont.)	VERTICAL (Cont.)
1-Passage-money	39-Vim (slang)	10-Songs saved from the shoo
5-Epochs	40-The lower ebb tide	11-Cattle breeders
8-Atta nod	42-Steamer (abbr.)	12-A blow that smarts (colloq.)
11-A number	43-On a horseback	13-Baked
12-Restrain	44-Knook	22-Corrigate
15-A continent	45-Small island	23-A type of moulding (arch.-pl.)
17-Possessive case of "he"	47-A pendant ornament (pl.)	24-A beverage
19-Wise men of Bible	50-Greek letter	27-Boy's name (familiar)
21-A color	51-Vehicle on runners	31-Blade of propeller
22-Musical medley		33-Solemn ceremonies
24-Throbo (Italian)		35-Minload
25-The (Spanish)		37-Organ of head
28-indist		38-Deep hole
29-bound		41-Top of the head
30-Necessities		43-Ascend
31-8. State of U.S. (abbr.)		45-Strike lightly
32-Came into view		46-The whole
34-Dad		48-A continent (abbr.)
36-Era		49-Prefix Form of "ex"
38-Moves with a lever		

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

tion and distance from cities is the 1,150 miles stretch between Port Augusta and Coolgardie. Queensland would be called upon to supply only five British and five American and five continental cars—N.S.W. about 12 cars in all. Victoria about nine cars, South Australia and West Australia about 12 cars each. Considering the small number of cars required from each State, there should be more than enough sporting owner-drivers, plus trade support, forthcoming to ensure a wonderful test of international interest.

When the Dunlop Rubber Company carried through their big military despatch relay race in 1912, from Adelaide to Sydney (1,149 miles) the trouble was to select the couriers from the large number of applicants. On that occasion cyclists were pitted against motorcyclists, and cars and the former in receipt of 24 hours start from the motorcyclists, and 30 hours from the cars, delivered their despatch in 59 hours 32 minutes, beating the motor cycle despatch by 6 hours 18 minutes, and the car despatch by 7 hours 12 minutes. All told 180 cyclists, 52 motor cyclists and 8 cars took part in the test. The 1912 contest was a great success and received high recommendation from the Commonwealth military authorities. In the bigger proposition under notice, only about 60 cars would be needed, split up over five States.

To stimulate interest and spread the test over representative cars of each country, it is suggested that each relay chain should comprise at least eight or nine different makes of cars whilst not more than three cars of any one make be permitted to compete. This would ensure some 24 or 27 different makes of cars taking part in the dependability test. Racing cars would not be allowed, couriers having to drive touring as marketed in this country. The Dunlop Rubber Company is

now making inquiries in the respective States with a view to ascertaining what support and co-operation would be forthcoming from motorists in the event of the company deciding to hold such a test about September next. Should sufficient support be forthcoming the idea is to form three sub-committees representing the respective interests of the nations competing—thus ensuring that each group of cars would have the best of co-operation and assistance to further their efforts. The Dunlop Rubber Company, Melbourne, will be pleased to hear from sporting owner-drivers and the traders along the proposed route, relative to acting as despatch couriers. Particulars should be given of the section of the route known to the applicant and also the make of car that would be driven in the event of his being selected as a courier.

There was a lull in the conversation at the club until one member asked another: "Are you married?" "No." "That's a pity. I was just going to ask you how your wife was."

BRINGING UP FATHER.



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Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

THE "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

On account of the Easter holidays, this week's "Overland China Mail" will be published earlier and will be ready on Thursday. Copies can be obtained either at the office on Thursday and Saturday, or on the streets and news agents.

With all the daily local news and "China" despatches reproduced, this number of the "Overland" is again full of interesting matter. The news is amplified by explanations and footnotes. The accompanying comment and "war" pictures will make a complete narrative for friends in other parts of the world. Features include:—

Experiences of British and other foreign refugees from different parts of China.

Descriptions of evacuations by all nationalities, including even the Russians.

Details of Chiang Kai-shek's quarrel with the "Reds" in the Kuomintang Party.

What is being done in Hong Kong to entertain the Servicemen sent out here.

For weeks the Home papers have given abundant evidence of the demand for "China" news. Your people will be expecting to hear further from you. Oblige them by sending them the "Overland," which will tell them what they wish to know.

READY TO-DAY.

Homeward Mail closes on Saturday at 10.30 a.m.

SINGLE COPY 30 Cents.
(Paid on the streets and at the bookstalls or you can read your
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\$15 including postage.)

DEMOCRACY.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES.

NATIONALISM EXPLAINED.

LAST TWO LECTURES OF THE SERIES.

The "China Mail" publishes to-day the fifth and the sixth lectures of a series of six lectures in which the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen explained his three principles of Democracy and Nationalism. In these two lectures the "Father of the Republic" refers to the Washington Conference, the building up of Nationalism, boycotts as a political weapon, certain lessons China can learn from the foreigner, and China's destiny as a Great Power.

FIFTH LECTURE.

China and the Washington Conference.

I have shown you how Chinese Nationalism perished when we were enslaved by the Manchus and how now that we are slaves to the harsher domination of the rest of the world, we are in danger of losing not only our independence as a state, but also our existence as a people, unless we recover our national consciousness. How is this to be done? In two ways. One is by rousing our four hundred million to a knowledge of their danger. A wise man once said, "A state without foreign enemies is in danger of destruction," and again, "Danger may bring about success." He meant that people who had confidence in their strength might become careless and succumb to attack while danger creates energy to oppose it. I have explained in my previous lectures how we are likely to perish unless we get back our national consciousness, and I have explained who are the enemy—the Great Powers—and the three weapons they use against us, economic and political pressure and the weight of numbers. Take political domination by military or diplomatic action. The first may be very rapid. The Sung Dynasty and the Ming were both overthrown in a single battle. The Empire of Napoleon I was destroyed at Waterloo and that of Napoleon III at Sedan. We may be destroyed any day, so are our defences. Our nearest enemy is Japan with a huge army and fleet. Our fleet at Pak Hoa Tam could not cope with two Japanese destroyers, and Japan has more than a hundred destroyers. She could overwhelm us at any time. Our coastal defences are negligible and we could be invaded anywhere. So far Japan has not moved; perhaps the time is not ripe. But if she did, we could not hold out ten days. America has a larger fleet even than Japan and a form of universal military training. Her standing army is small but her potential force is immense. If we fought America we should be wiped out in a month. Then there is England with the strongest fleet in the world within 40 or 50 days' steam of China and bases in China itself—Hong Kong for instance, small in extent but with great resources and militarily speaking grasping the throat of the Southern provinces of China, both a naval and military station. Although the garrison is not strong enough to subdue the country, it is more than we could cope with. But apart from Hong Kong the naval and military forces in Australia and India could conquer China in two months.

Reducing Armaments.

On the continent of Europe, France has the strongest army in the world and two or three thousand aeroplanes. They are in Annam, our nearest neighbour, and connected with Yunnan by railway. At the most we could hold out for two months. We are at the mercy of any great power. How is it then that we have been able to survive so long? Not from any power to resist, and not from want of will on their part to destroy us but on account of their jealousy of one another. They are afraid they will come to blows with one another as they did in Europe. Now they do not want war, and they do not want to reduce armaments. For this reason they held the Washington Conference, or rather, ostensibly for this reason. The real object was China and the subjection of China by diplomacy. If they had set us on with rifles and bayonets, we should have realised that we must defend ourselves. But they destroyed us unawares with a pen and paper. True, we had our representatives at the Conference and everybody talked about the interests of "China." But as soon as the Conference adjourned all the newspapers began to talk about a consortium, and the plot thickened day by day. Military attack would give us a few days of life, but if once the representatives of the powers got together and put their signatures to a sheet of paper, we shall perish in a morning. An other thing: I have shown you in detail what a vast sum the Chinese pay yearly as tribute to the foreigners. In ten years at the present rate, this will work out at \$7,500 a head of the male population, or \$115 a head of the working population. A great sum! Soon we shall be so impoverished that we shall be unable to carry on.

Building Up Nationalism.

As for the third peril, this is the measure of population which has increased everywhere during the past hundred years except in China.

understanding that we should keep the good things of the past even if we reject the evil. Now we are at the parting of the ways and the people have no sure tradition to follow.

The other day I was in an ancestral temple in the country, and I noticed (as indeed I have seen elsewhere) on each side the character for filial piety written large on the wall, on the other a scar where the character for loyalty had once been. Perhaps the villagers had scraped it out or may be soldiers who had been billeted there. However that may be, it shows that there are people in China who think loyalty is unnecessary in a republic because they think one is only loyal to an emperor. Fool! cannot a man be loyal to his country? To a people? To a cause? We must keep both those words if our country is to prosper.

A Lesson From The Foreigners.

Then take humanity—love of mankind; the particular doctrine of our Mak Tsz and of Jesus. We need this too. We used to speak of the Government "which loves its people as its own children." When China first met the outside world her people thought that the foreigners surpassed them in this virtue of humanity. They opened schools to teach us and hospitals to cure us. In this respect we are behind the foreigners, not in the conception of humanity as a virtue but in its application. We must take a lesson from the foreigners in this matter and restore this virtue to its old place of honour.

Next, trustworthiness. I mean good faith in dealing with neighbours and friends. In this the Chinese far surpass the foreigners as can be seen in the Sphere of business. There our word is as good as our bond. Foreigners admit this and contrast the Japanese business man unfavourably with ours. They have nothing but praise for our merchants who will incur heavy losses rather than go back on their word. In public matters the Chinese never destroyed the independence of other countries. Korea used to be a dependency of China, but in practice it was independent. During the war a Japanese friend of mine was maintaining that Japan joined the Allies out of loyalty to their alliance with England, though neutrality, or even joining the Germans, would have been more advantageous to her. I replied, "Was not the independence of Korea one of the terms of the treaty of Ma Kwan? Did you not demand this at the point of the bayonet?" And have you not annexed Korea? Don't talk to me of the sacredness of treaties. England is strong and China is weak—that is all about it."

After several thousand years of Chinese supremacy, Korea was still a nation; Twenty years of Japanese power and she is no more. This will show how far China is in advance of other countries in trustworthiness.

More than anything else, the Chinese pride themselves on their love of peace. The foreigners have been holding their peace conferences at Versailles, the Hague, Washington, Geneva and the like, because they have lost so heavily in the war and are afraid to go to war again. Peacefulness is not natural to them as it is to the Chinese.

Boycott as a Weapon.

Once we are combined it will not be difficult to resist the foreigner. Take the case of India, too weak to resist English political oppression, but able by means of the doctrine of non-co-operation to fight against economic pressure. Non co-operation means withholding what the English want and refusing what they offer. It means refusing to work for them when they want workmen, and refusing to buy their goods when they offer them for sale and using what the Indians make themselves. At first the English made light of this movement, but as the Indians devised more and more means of non-co-operation, economic conditions in England began to be disturbed, and they took Gandhi and threw him into jail. The success of this movement grew from the unanimity of the Indians. And if the Indians whose independence has already been destroyed, could bring this about, we Chinese who are still independent can do the same. It is quite easy to refuse to work for foreigners or to go abroad as slaves; to reject imported goods and support home industries; not to use the notes of foreign banks but to use Chinese Government money instead; in fact to bring about complete economic severance. They may be increasing in numbers, but we hitherto have had a great population and flourishing industries. It is only because we have been dazed and half awake that we have allowed foreigners to oppress us.

Another quality we must recover is that of inventive ability. We had it in the past. It was China which discovered the compass, printing, porcelain and gunpowder; Chinese introduced tea and silk to the world. They were the first to use the arch in building; and the Europeans got the idea of the suspension bridge from the Chinese bridges in Tibet. We have the talent. That is proved by the fact that Chinese pilots can manage aeroplanes, the newest invention of the West; and this shows that we can adopt Western Science which is the source of the strength of Europe. Therefore, if we adopt the latest devices, such as the use of electrical power rather than steam in ten years, we can overtake the foreigners.

In ten years we can do what Japan has done; and as we are ten times as large, we shall be ten times as powerful. There are only seven great powers, and we shall be the strongest power in the world. We have a great responsibility. If we merely follow other's example, it will be a calamity. We must make up our minds to resist Imperialism everywhere, and to help the small oppressed nations and so reform our own government and bring peace to the world.

SIXTH LECTURE.

China's Destiny as a Great Power.

FOR THE BEST SERVICE.

THE HONG KONG

HONGKONG HOTEL, REPULSE BAY HOTEL;
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KING EDWARD HOTEL

Rooms available for the public
Highest degree of comfort and taste

Renovations and lavish decorations just completed; every modern convenience; catering de luxe; best food, and liquors. Each room has hot and cold water; private phone; box mattress; spacious public facilities; attention and service. Manager, J. H. Mitchell. Phone C. 373. Cables "Victoria," Hong Kong.

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We are famous for our CHINESE DELICACIES and our liquors.

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Phone 4797. 2A, 2 & 4, Kennedy Road. Cables: "NUDEAN."
OPENING ABOUT APRIL 15th.
Beautifully Situated in Central Part of Colony near Botanical Gardens. Eight minutes walk from Business Centre. Large airy rooms and Verandas. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietress.

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Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.
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Privately owned best location in Kowloon, convenient to ferry, flats of 2 or 3 rooms, also bed-sitting-rooms; daily or monthly rates. Excellent cuisine, special rates for families. For information apply to—

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NESTLE'S
MALT MILK MAKES MUSCLE



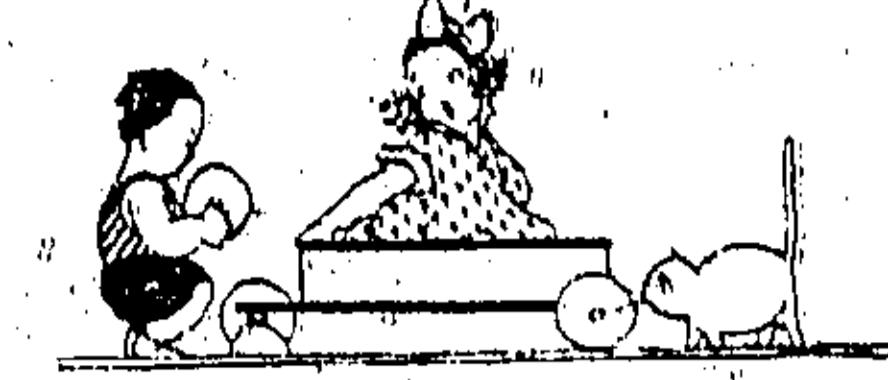
The China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1927.

TAKE
NESTLE'S
MALT MILK
MILK

"KEEP'S YOU GOING!"



THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

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EMERALD 8th May New York, Boston & Baltimore
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PATROCLUS 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamer with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:

President McKinley, President Taft, Lusitania, Khiva, Cremer, Tijtjeroom, Huchow, Tjondori, Changte, Kutsang, Devanhac, Suiyang, Taiwan, Ningchow, Saarland, Hakone Maru, Muroran Maru.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The G.P.O. will be open on Easter Monday, the 18th April, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. The Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

INWARD MAIIS.

From SATURDAY, APRIL 16
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia Saarland.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia Onderkerk.
Manila Empress of Russia.
Straits Jeypore.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Ghaghali President McKinley.
Straits Hakone Maru.
Europe via Suez (letters & packages), London 17th March & parcels 10th March) Khiva.
Straits Laosang.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19
Japan Janus.
Manila Pres. Taft.
Australia & Manila Mishima Maru.
Japan & Shanghai Aki Maru.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai Shinyo Maru.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai Empress of Asia.
Straits Suwa Maru.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

For SUNDAY, APRIL 17
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia Khiv.
Sib.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa Kaijo Maru.
Swatow & Bangkok Klangs.
Apoy.

MONDAY, APRIL 18
Formosa & Honolulu Koga Maru.
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia 8.30 a.m.
Manila Pres. McKinley 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow Kai Ning.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 1st May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
Saigon, *Japan, & Victoria B.C. due Victoria B.C. 9th May, Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Vancouver B.C.—due Vancouver 8th May & Europe via Siberia 5 p.m. Registration 10 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. Empress of Russia.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa Kotsu Maru.
8.30 a.m.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

SEVERE QUAKE.

Loss of Life in South America.

HAVOC IN THE NIGHT.

Buenos Aires, April 14. There was an earthquake at 2.30 in the morning in Chile and Argentina.

A number of houses were demolished at the town of Mendoza, where two people were killed and fifty injured.

The shock was felt in Buenos Aires and other towns, but there were no casualties. — Reuter's American Service.

Buildings Collapse.

Santiago, Chile, April 14. Several buildings partially collapsed owing to an earthquake in the early morning. It is believed that six persons were killed and many were injured.

Telegraphs, with other cities have been interrupted. — Reuter's American Service.

Numerous Casualties.

Mendoza, April 15.

At least 16 people were killed and 50 were injured in the earthquake mentioned on April 14 which lasted for twenty seconds.

Reports from the interior of the province of Mendoza indicate that the casualties are likely to be a hundred.

Fourteen houses in Mendoza collapsed and a church at San Nicholas was wrecked. — Reuter's American Service.

LOSS TO ART.

FAMOUS BRITISH PAINTER DEAD.

SOME NOTABLE PICTURES.

London, April 15. The death is announced of the artist Henry Holiday.

The son of an English teacher of classics and mathematics and a French mother, Henry Holiday was early impressed with the imagination and beauty of pre-Raphaelite Pictures. He was kindly received by Millais, Rosetti and Holman Hunt and formed a life-long friendship with Holman Hunt and Burne Jones. While at the Royal Academy he formed a sketching club with Albert Moore, Marcus Stone and Simeon Solomon.

Henry Holiday's first picture at the Royal Academy, Durlestone Bay, painted in 1857, was hung on the line in 1858 and was sold the first day. The Burgess of Calais, painted in 1858 for the Royal Academy, was recently presented to the Guildhall Gallery. Dante's First Meeting with Beatrice when a Child, painted in 1859 was rejected by the Royal Academy in 1860 but was hung on the line in 1861.

Henry Holiday's time was subsequently largely occupied with decorative work, mural painting, stained glass, mosaic, etc., but he found time for painting and sculpture, exhibiting at the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery Diana, Adam, The Duet, Sleep (a life size statue), Aspasia, Dante and Beatrice (bought by the Corporation of Liverpool), etc., etc.

Henry Holiday invented a new form of enamel on metal in relief, to extend the use of the material to large scale work. He was the author of a series of articles on wood engraving in the "Magazine of Art" and "Reminiscences of My Life."

He also edited "Aghla," the journal of the Healthy and Artistic Dress Union. His recreations were chiefly mountain climbing (English) and music. He followed the progress of science with interest and accompanied Sir Norman Lockyer's eclipse expedition to India in 1871.

— Reuter's American Service.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURS.

London, April 14. The House of Commons has adjourned until April 26—Reuter.

STORM'S FURY.

MANY VESSELS LOST OFF SPAIN.

WARSHIP'S GALLANT RESCUE.

Madrid, April 14.

There have been violent gales on the coasts of North Africa and Spain. Many vessels, including hundreds of fishing craft, have been wrecked, and numerous lives have been lost. Business is at a standstill at Melilla and a cyclone at Malaga destroyed many houses.

A British destroyer from Gibraltar, in response to an SOS, rescued, in the midst of the tempest, the crew of thirty of the steamer "Collingdale," which went aground off Melilla. — Reuter.

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